Composition of the Supreme Court,

The Richmond Whig gives the compo sition of the Supreme Court, which, view of the present and future connection of that body with the important constitutional questions arising in reference to Reconstruction measures is very interesting. There are at present eight Judges, as fol-

lows : Solomon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice; Nathan Clifford, Maine; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; David Davis, Illinois; Noah W Swayne, Ohio; Samuel F. Miller, Iowa Stephen J. Field, California.

Their ages as far as can be ascertained are as follows: Chase, sixty; Grier, seventytwo on the 5th of March, 1868; Miller, forty-one; Clifford, sixty-five on the 18th of August, 1868; Nelson, about seventy Field, forty-five; Davis, sixty; and Swayne, about fifty-five.

Of these, Chase, Miller, Swayne, Davis and Field were appointed by Lincoln, Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Nelson by Buchanan or Pierce.

Justices Nelson and Clifford are Democrats. Grier is claimed by the same side Justice Field is pronounced by Republican authority as "a reconstructed Johnsonian." Judges Chase, Swayne and Miller are avowed Republicans, while Judge Davis is called a "very moderate Republican."-The full number of Supreme Judges was nine, but the death of Judge Wayne, of Georgia, (Republican) created a vacancy which an act of Congress has provided shall not be filled by President Johnson.

A bill has just passed the House of Representatives requiring two-thids of the Supreme Court to concur in pronouncing upon the constitutionality of any law of Congress. It seems to be the impression in Washington that the bill will pass the Senate and afterwards become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President. If such be the case it will require six of the eight Judges to concur in the unconstitutionality of the present or prospective Reconstruction schemes of Congress to give validity to the decision. As Judges Chase, Swavne and Miller are known to be bitter partizans, and in these times political opinions bias legal opinions, it would be hardly possible, under the operation of this bill, to defeat the Reconstruction Acts through the Supreme Court, unless, indeed, the Court decides the act itself, establishing a legal quorum, to be unconstitutional. Affairs are assuming a complicated, not to say dangerous aspect at the Capital, and this contemplated interference with the Supreme Court is not the least alarming.

#### The Convention-The Presidency.

not honored by the selection of one of her The attack upon the Supreme Court has a just God, who ruleth in the armies of amply sufficient to escort the gentleman to not honored by the selection of one of her delegates as President of the Constitutional Convention, so-called. Well, we suppose any local pride we have felt in the matter any local pride we have felt in the matter. any local pride we have felt in the matter thirds of the Court will be required to syrians as instruments to punish the rebel- the Stanton imbroglio. Something was to tary commanders to said military departments, or will be reconciled by the reflection that unite to defeat the action of Congress. lious Jews; but when the Assyrians persesuch an exalted and illustrious son of the Next month three-fourths may be required, cuted them from year to year, when they Old North State has succeeded to the and the month after, should party necessi- 'showed no mercy,' when upon them they derstood his business, and move forward sensational order were sent off in all direc-

brother of that gallant soldier and gentle- action of that body. man, Col. WM. W. Cowles, late of the brother, Col. A. C. Cowles, of Yadkin, has dent, a more spy upon his counsels. represented his county and district in both

He was a member of the Council of State position. for 1866, and did not act in harmony with recommendation for the position to which peror. he has been elected. This selection speaks badly for the intelligence and disposition of the body.

# The Stanton Affair-Remarkable Conduct

Our readers are already aware that STANron has been regularly installed into the Cabinet, General Grant voluntarily surrendering the portfolio of the War office apon the appearance of Mr. Stanton, who immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties amidst the congratulations of his Radical friends, who had collected there for the purpose.

But the most singular part of this whole transaction is the conduct of General GRANT. who has, it would seem, been guilty of acknowledged duplicity towards the President. We gather the following facts from the National Intelligencer, which, in justice to the President, that paper has been permitted to publish. Some time after the appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War ad interim, he had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the probability of the refusal of the Senate to recognize the suspension of Mr. STAN-TON, when General GRANT stated that in such event he might not wish to identify himself with either party in the controversy, but added, in effect : "I shall in that event either hand you my resignation as Acting! Secretary, or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office.

This conversation was renewed from time to time, and, on last Saturday, when Senator Howard's report from the Senate committee on Military Affairs in favor of STAN TON was under discussion, General GRANT was pointedly asked by the President if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to make STANTON's suspension final, when he reiterated the promise previously made, that he would hand in his resignation as Secretary of War ad interim early enough for the President to appoint his successor or take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a mandamus to be substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's letter, has been received.—

The facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in had the pleasure of seeing him here in February last, alluding to the fanatical and political rayings."

"My dear Signature of the 4th instant, inclosing Mr. Tiffany's letter, has been received.—

The facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany's eral of Minnesota a "first-rate in the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany when I had the pleasure of seeing him here in February and the facts of the case of Mr. Albert Summer are substantially correct as stated in Mr. Tiffany when I made, that he would hand in his resigna-

served upon him for the surrender of the office; adding a promise to the President, that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday.

Monday passed without the promised t was known that the Senate had passed Howard's resolutions refusing to recognize the suspension of Stanton as Secretary of War, General Grant was present at the reception at the Executive Mansion, where he greeted the President but mentioned brother of the Hon. Charles Sumner, was chief nothing of any change in the determination previously declared. The President heard nothing whatever from General GRANT upon the subject until twelve o'clock Tuesday, two hours after Mr. STANTON had taken possession of the War office, when the following communication was delivered to him by Major Comstock, one of General GRANT'S staff officers

" HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, ! " WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1868. His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President

the United States "SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith opy of an official notice received by me last evenng, of the action of the Senate of the United States, in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of the act regulating the of War, ad interim, ceased from the moment of

the receipt of the written notice. "I have the honor to be, very respecifully, your bedient servant, U. S. GEANT, General."

" IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, " SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, January 13, 1.68. " Resolved, That having considered the evi-

lence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th December, 1868, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such "JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary. " HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,

"January 14, 1868. GEO. K. DENT A. A. G." Soon after the delivery of this communication General Grant called in person apon the President during the meeting of the Cabinet, and upon being reminded by

the President of his reiterated promise, and especially of the promise made only on Saturday morning last, General Grant admitted the promise in the presence of members of the Cabinet.

#### The Tendency of the Times.

The history of the world is rich in examples of republican governments ending in "Hon, WILLIAM AIKEN, House of Representaabsolute monarchies. Greece, Rome, Italy and France furnish notable illustrations. It may be that man is not capable of self- The Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessec, tendency may be neither natural nor neces- war, as our readers remember, brought him sary, but facts are more potent than into trouble with the Confederate authori- under a Republican form of government. repeat itself in this country? This is no North and save the republic, though now transpiring in Washington.

which are truly alarming, and which seem invocation: It seems that after all New Hanover was to be approaching a violent consummation. "Let the North remember that there is over, were deemed competent to find, and ties demand, the unanimous Bench will be 'laid very heavily their yoke,' 'He raised after the most approved fashion, with an tions. CALVIN J. Cowles, the President of the necessary to upset an act of Congress. Is up Cyrus to take Babylon, and punish the air of perfect resignation, evincing as he According to the assertion of some, the Calvin J. Cowles, the President of the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. Is up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress. It up the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necessary to upset an act of congress and the necess local notoriety in Wilkes and that particular tence of the Court may not be sacrificed to most severely. Let them remember that, mance of the great work of restoring the disobedience of the orders of his Comsection of the State. He is the degenerate the same fell-spirit which now controls the although the South is conquered and sub- glorious American Union. As the new mander-in-Chief, and the War Department

First Regiment of Cavalry from this State Ton, the dishonored Minister of War, has although her rich men have been humbled regrettings. in the Confederate service. Another been forced into the Cabinet of the Presi- in the very dust; though her 'servants are The honored delegate from Wilkes was the stories were, they hever the the confederate service.

Houses of the General Assembly, and at law and the sacredness of the writ of habeas famine broods over her; though she has present is a member of the Conservative corpus, such Generals as Garfield, Butler drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling ses, and having satisfied himself that it was been issued to-day, nor is any proposed at Reconstruction Outside of the Constitu-Executive Committee for the Sixth District. and Schenck are attempting to deprive and wrung them out'-yet her shrieks of fit for a permanent habitation, and seeing this time, and it is scarcely necessary to Of Mr. Calvin J. Cowles we know little. such a General as Hancock of his rank and agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the manager at his post, with a look of sat- add that there was no foundation whatever

the other members of that body, but den of responsibilities, and frightened at getteth not the cry of the humble' will be down. Throwing off his overcoat, which of Secretary ad interim by virtue of a milievinced the most Radical and proscriptive the dangers in which Congress has in her friend and her avenger." feelings. Last year he was defeated for volved the country, it desires to avoid them the State Senate by one vote, in the dis- all by throwing them upon the shoulders trict composed of the counties of Ircdell, of General Grant, and declaring him abso-Wilkes and Alexander, by Prof J. H. Hill, lute Dictator of ten States-a power as abof Statesville. He is a man of very little solute as that possessed by Cæsar, over a ability or standing, and his violent and ex- territory richer than that over which the treme Radicalism is probably his only Roman Eagle held sway under that Em-

Such are the measures now proposed, while others yet more violent and revolutionary are foreshadowed and openly threatened, in order to settle the vexed question of Reconstruction. The proceedings of Congress are watched with eager anxiety, and every message over the wires it is expected will give some new steps in the progress of affairs, or furnish a solution of difficulties more momentous than any yet known in the history of the United States.

## Political Reminiscences,

Viewed through the medium of the highlywrought coloring of the present day, many features of past incidents in our political history present an appearance remarkably strange. When such men as CHARLES SUM-NER and HENRY WILSON disclaimed any right to interfere with slavery in the States (how singular all this sounds now), the discussions of Congress were devoted to the benefits and evils of the institution, rather than in regard to conferring political and paper of the 12th inst., I find a new adversocial rights upon the negro.

States Senate in 1856, in reply to a bitter Why should there be such a difference gislation until a Constitution shall have attack upon South Carolina, and the barbarities practiced upon the slaves, by Senator Summer, who especially denounced the Warsaw, \$4; on barrels of oil, from Wilcharged. Mr. Jones siming entirely too signing. cruel separation of families in the sale of slaves, Senator Evans made known a fact which demonstrated who ordinarily caused these cruel separations, which had a general application, but was a home thrust to the very philanthropic Massachusetts Senator. In the course of the debate, in reply to Mr. Sumner's denunciations of the cruel practice of separating the families of slaves, Mr. Evans sent to the Secretary's desk the following letter, which was read much to the amusement of the Senate and galleries. and to the consternation of the Massachu-

setts Senator : CHARLESTON, June, 10, 1856.

of the Abolitionists at Washington, I expressed the opinion that they were actuated by political and sectional jealousy, and not by motives of philanthropy, and I incidentally mentioned that the instances of the separation of families, so often the torically described, was generally by the agency of foreigners, who were devoid of that sympathy which exists between the native-born slaveholde communication. On Monday evening, after and the slave. In illustration of my position, stated to Mr. Tiffany that the most inhuman and revolting case of the separation of families (recently and elequently alluded to by the Hon Charles Summer, 'to separat husband and wife and to sell little children at the auction-block that had ever come under my observation in the course of an experience of upwards of half a century, was one in which Mr. Albert Sumner, the

Upon Mr. Tiffany's expressing much surprise I told him that I was present on the occasion; that f at any time he should think proper to mention the fact, he might give me as his authority. Be ing referred to, I will, in conformity with your re quest, furnish you with the details as far as my memory serves me. In the winter of 1844, Mr Albert Sumner became entitled by marriage to a S. Ball, of this State, by a decree of the court of the negroes, in pursuance of the order of the court, I was present, and remarked that Mr. Sumrangement of the sale Among the negroes was a man servant remarkable for his fidelity to his advertised to be sold, as is customary, with his family. Our friend, Mr. Charles T. Lowndes, proceeded to the sale with the intention of purchasing the aforesaid family (for his overseer,) but to the surprise and indignation of Mr. Lownthat the father had been withdrawn and sold sepenure of civil officers, my functions as Secretary arately from his family, by the direction of Mr great indulgence in consideration of his past services. Under these circumstances he was purchased by Mr. Sumner or his agent at a moder- despair, uttered the following ate rate. But in a very short time afterwards be was offered for sale by Mr. Sumner to more than one gentleman at a price much beyond that at which Mr. Sumner had purchased him. But these gentlemen having refused to aid and abet a spec ulation so monstrous, and Mr. Sumper having as certained that Mr. Lowndes had purchased the family, offered the servant at a price beyond that at which he had purchased him. Mr. Lownder finally acceded, having the satisfaction of restoring the father to his family. It is a circumstance worthy of being mentioned that, in replying to Mr. Sumuer, Mr. Lowndes, with the feelings which fill the bosom of a slave holder who feels himself to be the protector and benefactor of his slaves, took the occasion of expressing, in a letter. (which he submitted to Colonel Ashe and my-) his denunciation of the proceeding in terms that would have aroused a Southern gentleman. The above, as far as my memory serves me, is a

true and unvarnished account of the case to which Mr. Tiffany alluded. The circumstances are impressed upon my memory from the fact that my having been particularly acquainted with them at the time, having been in consultation with Mr. Lowndes, and as events which do violence to one's feelings are calculated to make an impression. the circumstances, so far as he recollects them, and I may probably delay this to go simultaneous

I am, dear sir, with esteem and respect, yours "WILLIAM B. PRINGLE.

Warning to the North from a Union Man,

irrelevant question in the light of events the rapids, from the Niagara towards which she is hurrying. From a recently Operations began on Wednesday by the The conflict between the President and published letter by him, the prophecies election of Cowles, of Wilkes, presiding Congress-between the Constitution and admonitions of which should not pass officer of the body, it having been deterits violators-is assuming proportions unheeded, we extract the following earnest

To suit the purposes of the party STAN- hand and foot and bleeding at every pore; For upholding the supremacy of civil ing as servants upon the earth;' though or later, will be heard; and, in some form,

## The Convention.

Constitutional Convention will be found interest of this section may be sacrificed. modesty kept him comparatively silent. He Hanover will be taken care of.

We see that the body has created a new Yankee loafer, hailing from this county, has been elected to fill it. Who foots the bill of expenses, Mr. Treasuer Battle? Are the tax-payers of North Carolina to be robbed of one thousand dollars a day to feed this Assistant. miserable concern?

> For the Journal. Kailroad Freight. CLINTON, Jan. 14, 1868.

tisement in regard to through freights on In a debate now before us, in the United the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad made between through and way freights, in favor of the former. I have been pay- stirred up; Jones, of Washington, and Stanton to-day and urged him to remain ing on barrels of oil, from Baltimore to mington to Warsaw, \$2; on barrels of flour 50 cents. I have just received a small bill of merchandize from Philadelphia, 2 kegs and 1 small box. The freight from that and 1 small box. The freight from that city to Portsmouth, as marked on Bill of hall, and threw himself back in the form Lading was 75 cents, from Portsmouth to of a semi-circle. Warsaw, \$3 54, making \$4 29 freight road to be a little more liberal to us unfor- by the appearance of Dr. Powell, whilem

Anna Dickinson gave the Attorney General of Minnesota a "first-rate notice" for
criticising her lecture, and found afterwards that he was not the man.

Union within thirty days, the Supreme Court would knock the loyal form into pi.
B. Y.

B. Y.

His palace.

The elect that it the State was not in the Carlo of Institute of Institute of the Carlo of Institute of In

Our Special Raleigh Correspondence. Unconstitutional Convention of North Carolina

RALEIGH, Jan. 16, 1868 The telegraph has informed you of the coming together of the component parts of the unconstitutional or black-loyal Convention of North Carolina, which asses bled in the capitol building in this city on

So anxious to be in at the death were the loyal vultures, that a hundred of these delectables were present to answer to their names and swallow the oath of perjury.

Taking his position behind the scenes, the manager gave the signal and the curtain rose, disclosing Kinney, of Davidson in the Chair, who called the body to order, listributive share of the estate of Mr. and Mrs. and moved the appointment of King, of equity in the case of Pell and Bali. At a sale of Lenoir, for temporary Chairman, "which was did." This loyal bulk of some two hunner was very active in the management and ar- dred and fifty pounds, avoirdupois, shuffled with alacrity to the Speaker's desk, and copt to officers by special permission. former master, who by the officer of the court was occupied the ground according to previous rehearsal. Producing a crumpled sheet of paper, bearing unmistakable evidences of the personal filth of its late custodian, the des and the other bystanders, it was discovered Collector of the Newbern port of entry, with a hang dog look and lobster expres-Sumner, under promise, as was understood, of sion of countenance, in a tremulous and indistinct tone of voice, betokening loyal GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:- I feel honor-

ed by being called to preside temporarity over this Allow me to congratulate you on the fact that a yal Convention, chosen by the people, is about begin the great work of framing a Constitution of government, under which the State will be speedily restored to its piace in the Union. Let us bring to this work a feeling of paramount at- A single political meeting can destroy a tachment to the national government and a fixed | crop as effectually as a drought or deluge. purpose to make a Constitution that will secure, The axiom of political economy that capieyond all question, equal political and civil rights and privileges to all our people, and thus institute a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, for this and coming genera-

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my heartfel thanks for the honor you have done me. Rev. Mr. Welker, delegate from Guilford, then put up a loyal petition to the throne of Grace—the manager behind the scenes exposing to view his slightly bald head. Andrews, of Wake, by virtue of Galloway's (set down of New Hanover) say so, was made Secretary for the Presidential life of King. A quorum present, according to form of oath, which, after some beating about of the bush, was administered to seetions of twelve:

and faithfully discharge your duties as members

A dispatch was then read from one Canby, government, or, on the other hand, the whose adherence to the Union during the a Major General in the United States, ousting Shayer and Bartlett, and substituting others in their places. Strange scene, this, theories, and they present lessons of re- ties, is making a noble, though we fear a Under a resolution to adjourn to noon on markable significance. Is history about to futile effort to check the madness of the Wednesday, a general discussion ensued. admid the confusion of which the Chairman announced a caucus of the Republican men.bers at 7:30 P. M.

> mined in caucus on Wednesday night, that Galloway should so move. Messrs. Heaton, from Craven, and Abbott, from New Hanof during the entire morning. Already turn up of an intensely exciting character, berein provided, is hereby repealed. cocked and primed, the Chairman elect according to the quidnuncs and curbstone sprang up like a man who thoroughly un- gossips, and it is said that telegrams of a a look of lingering wistfulness and fond been issued.

"Like one who treads alone," 'c . isfaction, as much as to say, "This is Cal- for the extravagant rumors above menvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes, and like old Joe tioned. And then, astounded at the terrible burnow hid from mortal ken, He 'who for- Bagstock, he's de-vilish sly," sat right General Grant did not hold the position hung very cavalierly about his shoulders, tary order, and he could not, therefore, be the Speaker arose, flirting out his white held to account and tried by court-martial, handkerchief in a manner at once reflect- as suggested, for his surrender of the War The third day's proceedings of the un- ingeredit on his tutor in ceremonies; looked Department to Mr. Stanton, and closing about the room with an air of loyal dignity, up the Department would not decide the and then squared himself to read a compo- legality or illegality of Mr. Stanton's claim elsewhere. Abbott, of New Hanover, leads sition on "taking the chair," which was to perform the duties of Secretary. off with an attack upon the freedom of the done in so bungling a manner, that if, as The truth is, that no new feature in the press. By the way, from an extended report of the proceedings in the Standard ously damage the reputation of that stateswe see this gentleman only occupied the man as an essayist. It was a commingle-floor nine times on the third day. We hope ment of nonsense and stupidity—all history of the trie artite controversy between the law presses too hard—if the president flow of the presid he is not breaking down, if so, we fear the about the responsibility of the position the President, Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanmount duty of restoring and perpetuating tails of the interview between the Executive

scoring three. As much of the discussion ber present, as one man, was Sherman was present, and when Gen. was regarding the color of Galloway, his ready at any moment to lay down his life in Grant admitted, substantially, that he had the level, and puts in his place some man scored only two. Between the three, if it" in the light of an uncertain per diem. and test the controversy with Mr. Stanton, radical view, is all wrong. Radicalism holds talking will accomplish anything, New Stating that his former prejudices as to or give notice to the Executive that he We see that the body has created a new pected acknowledgment that he was, as and unnecessary office, and an itinerant the sequel will prove, totally unfit for the General Grant was upon the floor of the

chosen Secretary, and J. H. Boner, late of advised them not to pass the bill, and he Hence it now proposes to merge its five the Salem Observer, (Radical,) was made especially objected to the section giving military districts into one grander district

J. H. Jones, negro, of Raleigh, was then the military commanders. made Principal Doorkeeper, and J. T. Ball. Mr. Holden's loblolly boy, white man, was the President and General Grant, and gave Syria, Greece and Africa—were held by Messrs. Editors: In looking over your

beyond the introduction of a resolution by of the whites have a disposition to remove tures to plunder the country more combeen adopted. Here considerable bile was Congress from New York called on Mr. States now proposes to set up in a ter-Watts, of Martin, unlimbering for action in the War Department. Mr. Stanton re-

The Republican members caucus every on 237 fbs. There is a general com- night in the Commons Hall. Rodman, of plaint, by all our merchants through Beaufort, stands square up to the Radical this section, in regard to the excessively rack, but shows that he is badly groomed. high freight. Reading these advertise- It was announced in caucus on Tuesday ments, showing such low rates compared night, that Stanton was again in possession with what we are paying, induces me to of the War portfolio, which created the pen the above, hoping that, through the wildest enthusiasm and delight. This was, columns of your paper, we may induce the however, soon changed into consternation tunates who do not live at either terminus. the State agent at Washington City, who, middle weights, got soundly thrashed in a of national safety to secure—nothing what-Yours truly,
"Merchant."

Anna Dickinson gave the Attorney GenAnna Dickinson gave the Attorney Gen
Anna Dickinson gave the Attorney

For the Journal Carrying Fire Arms. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1868.

Colonel R. T. Frank, Commanding Post: SIR: The freedmen in the country, in localities near this, are in the practice of carrying fire arms along the public highways, to the terror and alarm of the citizens, and to their annoyance, especially when in numbers.

I have been requested to address you this note, and respectfully to solicit from you an explanation of the order in regard to carrying deadly weapons, and your views of the rights of freedmen to carry arms, and what restrictions are upon them according to military orders.

Your compliance will oblige many citiens, with permission to publish it. Respectfully your obedient servant,

PATRICK MURPHY. He refers me to General Order No. 10, Paragraph 12.

#### Immigration,

your issue of the 9th inst., the proceedings of a meeting looking to, and promotive of, immigration to our country. This is a step in the right direction. In it all must feel an interest, and none more than the crushed without judicial remedy? Such agriculturist. The test to which the present class of laborers in the South has been proved negro labor a failure—a ruinous shape as in another. If the State governfailure. No dependence can be placed in it. tal controls labor, has been sadly reversed in our case, and the experimenter in the "new order of things" grimly draws up his Court on the Reconstruction acts, that disaccount with the debit side largely in excess. Our people, lulled with the hope that a return to constitutional requirements by the central Government, and a restoration of the States vet under the ban to their former status, will enable legislation to remedy the evils now felt, supinely await the change without making any material ed nutil the bill is disposed of. effort to assist in the recuperation of our whatever may be the political condition of poses to divest the President of the comroll-call, Rodman offered the following the negro as a freedman, he cannot be mand of the army conferred upon him by used as an agent to secure our future pros- the Constitution in the most explicit and

Do not let us await further issues. The and third sections : "You do selemnly swear or affirm, that you first importation direct from the shores of | SEC. 2. Be at further enacted, That for the will support the Constitution of the United States, Europe to the soil of North Carolina will speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to tance before the people.

Permit me to suggest that the Chairman

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Bun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

jugated, helpless and powerless, bound Speaker went up on one side, the old one was to be closed by order of the Execuin a case where the conflict is so clear, we went down the other, casting behind him tive. Some had it that those orders had

Absurd as the stories were, they nevernow upon horses and her princes are walk- evidently in new quarters, and no doubt persons, and even among Republican mem- duty to put him under arrest and appoint bers of Congress. It can be stated, advisedly, that no order of any kind in reor he took a minute survey of the premi- lation to the War Department troubles has

the usual balderdash about the para- ton, except that we have not given the de-Ashley broke ground on the third day, the Union-insisting that every mem- and Gen. Grant yesterday, at which Gen. the cause; but the members present "as had an understanding with the President one man," looked as if they "could'nt see either to continue in the War Department color had entirely disappeared, the Speaker might appoint another Secretary ad interim. States even as geographical quantities gave up his unhappy effort with the unex- This matter has not been formally con-

J. A. Burns, of Cumberland, was then struction bill now under discussion. He authority left anywhere to dispute it. the General of the army power to appoint General Ord had interviews to-day with

declared Assistant Doorkeeper, both with- an account of affairs in the Fourth Military absolute military power, subject only to a out opposition. The duties of this last District. General Ord says negro suffrage commander and the Senate. No courts consist mainly in distributing the Standard, cannot be successfully accomplished in that existed save by the will of the commander. Nothing further of interest transpired, to move to other regions, and that many sufference and as managed by his crea-

A delegation of the Radical members of

Louth and Granard, of the Irish aristocrafaith within the past few weeks.

the death of her mother, was immediately military commander-General Grant. It restored to reason when matrimony was

Forney thinks it will "brace every Republican heart" to know that "not a Republican Senator quivered or faltered" on the Stanton vote. Bussey, the Chicago champion of the

From the New York World. The Combat Deepens "\_The New Recon. struction Bill,

There has never been a time, even in the extraordinary period through which we are he unquestionable fact that the danger in passing, when the political atmosphere was so surcharged with electricity as at the present moment. Congress feels that the bolt is about to fall upon the structure it has been so laboriously rearing, and it hasabandoned all other business in its haste to erect protecting lightning-rods. The Supreme Court is the quarter from which the expected stroke is to descend, and besides the contemplated bill for gaging that tribunal, a bill was introduced in the House yesterday, and is to be hurried through by un- archy, as we grow from bad to worse under precedented and unheard of means, for the misgovernment of a Congress that forwithdrawing the Reconstruction law from gets its plain duty to the nation in the purthe jurisdiction of the Court. Its initial suit of partisan schemes, the people by and section provides that the State governments by may grow to envy even those who live of the excluded States "shall not be recog- under the tranquility of a despotism, and nized as valid either by the executive or may look on with satisfaction when the Colonel Frank, in reply, states that no judicial power or authority of the United commander of an army, posted to keep one has a right to carry arms off their own States." Not only is two-thirds majority down the Southern people (perhaps repressions only to pass to others where of the Court to be required for pronouncpremises, only to pass to others, where of the Court to be required for pronouncthey have permission to hunt game-ex- ing any act of Congress unconstitutional, but the leading feature of the Reconstruction acts is to be withheld from judicial consid- chattering, jabbering, corrupt and coneration. When Congress proceeds to such temptible rabble, the Congress of the United States. - N. Y. Herald. an extremity, it must be in a state of desperation. Its intended enactments are EDITORS JOURNAL: I am pleased to see in as blind and futile as they are desperate. Suppose Congress should pass a bill enacting that the State government of New York "shall not be recognized as valid by the executive or judicial department," could our State government be in this way a law is just as subject to judicial revision as any other. If constitutional rights are attempted to be subverted by an act of subjected during the past two years, has Congress, the act is just as void in one date of our letters as readily as though we had been used to writing it all our lives. ment of New York cannot be subverted by such a bill as was introduced yesterday,

> Such is the haste to push this bill through in advance of the decision of the Supreme cussion is to be gagged, and arguments against it denied a hearing. We clip the be our next President. following statement from a despatch in the Evening Post:

The resolution provides that when the previous question is called there shall be no dilatory meions entertained by the Speaker, the rules of the House in relation to such motions being suspend-

Besides an attempt to dictate the decicountry. I unhesitatingly affirm, that sions of the Supreme Court, the bill pro- if she can get one. unequivocal language. We copy the second

grow a steady stream of immigration which bel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several will make us populous, powerful and respected. Let the press of North Carolina take hold of the subject, and lay its imporacts supplementary thereto, the General of the departments within said States the performance of the acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command of the meeting recently held in your city any or all of said commanders, and detail other call a meeting of the citizens of the county officers of said army, not below the rank of colon-interested in the matter to be convened at cl, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authoriz d by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorgan ze civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted. That the General of the Army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provito remove any officers which may be detailed as

If it be possible for any bill to be at variance with the Constitution, this is. It is a self-evident proposition that if the President has a right to command, the officers girl had gone away. of the army are bound to obey. But here a law is proposed releasing them from the clares that they shall obey, and Congress is do not see how the President could be justified in paying the slightest heed to the law. If Gen. Grant, or any other officer a court-martial to try him for insubordination and mutiny.

## tion\_Romanizing the Nation.

Reconstruction moves onward unswervngly in its revolutionary career. The House of Representatives will have before it to-day, from its "Reconstruction Committee," the bill to establish an imperium within the limits of the United States. It gin. seems that the system of five military districts is not, in its operation, sufficiently destructive to suit the radical purpose. It does not stamp out the States. It does not crush beyond all semblance of recognition the old social and political form with which we were familiar in the ten Southern comwill is too despotically put in force by some tyrant schooled in the small dominion of his regiment—there is a remedy for the people ; the national Executive reduces the suddenly exalted captain-general to his litless ready to pander to the mad extravaand defined its districts by State lines .-It argues that it has no power unless it has all power; admits that its purpose is so little consonant with our national spirit that members upon the features of the Recon- it cannot be executed so long as there is exactly analogious to the Roman imperium. Under the Koman Republic all the greater District; that the negroes evince a desire There were no local governments except on pletely. And this is a model of the form of the question. ritory comprising ten States of this Union -ten States of a nation whose primary popeople. In setting up this imperium with- standing between the Green Seal Demo in our borders Congress abolishes the crats that meet at Burns', and the genuine The Countess of Portarlington and Lords States in all their political and legal forms, sweeps away the governmental system and cy, have professed the Roman Catholic the courts, all the machinery that gives sta- self. They are such nice gentlemanly fel bility to order and security to property, lows. A Wisconsin girl, who became crazy at and puts in the place of everything one declares the Constitution of the United means? States null and void by saying that in ten States of the Union the President no lon- money? ger has executive authority, and that he will be guilty of a misdemeanor if he ex- thousand dollars to build a Club House. ercises in those States the duties the Con- If there is any hesitation about taking up

then give the nigger an army for his ally; and perhaps he may come out ahead. This is the idea that underlies the new bill

Let the people of the North reflect on

this matter is to their own liberties, not to those of the Southern people; for the South is so beaten down now that it is out of fortune's power; there is hardly a depth of political degradation that its people have not sounded under Radical military rule, and they seem to feel that any change may possibly be for the better The danger is to those who are still free The danger is that we grow daily in an States) shall suddenly march to Washing ton, seize the Capitol and disperse that

CORKY O'LANUS' FPISTLE About the New Year, Leap Year, and the Ladies\_Concerning the Bridge\_Why it has Norbeen Commenced\_And a Few

Words on Politics. The New Year and the new public officers have been duly inaugurated, and are

now in working order. We soon get accustomed to such things in a few days the New Year gets to be quite an old acquaintance. We get familiar with the new figure, and put it in the

The new year finds us with a great deal of important business on hand, and it will neither can the Government of any other witness the clearing up of several important questions. The question of whether the Quaker

City pilgrims got tight may be handed down to future ages, but before next Christmas we shall know for a certainty who will

Eighteen sixty-eight is an important year on another account.

It is leap year. Of which fact I wish to remind the ladies. There is a division of opinion as to the ight of a woman to vote, but there can be no question as to her right to a husband-

Now is the time. But I would advise young ladies not to Although it is leap year, you had better

look before you leap. Because if you get a husband and he don't suit you, you can't change him for a There are several considerations to be

observed in the selection of a husband. Looks are a matter of taste:-size, com plexion and color of whiskers may be left to individual taste. They are of less consequence than dis-

position and pecuniary resources. Particularly the resources. I wouldn't advise any young woman to

marry a man who would expect her pa to support them. It is not a fair thing on the old gentleman, who has been looking forward to the

marriage of his daughter as a happy release from milliners' bills Never disappoint your parents. Young ladies need not inquire too particularly whether the man of their choice

belongs to a lodge which meets four nights

She will find that out after they are mar-Husbands, like other domestic animals, when caught young can sometimes be trained to do a good many useful things.-

They have even been known to get up in the morning and light the fire when the There are some professions not advisable Such as editors, for they never get rich.

Or reporters who are never home at Or politicians who are not satisfied with one wife, but always getting wedded to their country, and like most bigamists

abuse both their wives. But as the great object is to get a husoand, and as the supply is limited, it may

not do to be too particular. I have received several inquiries about

is getting on I will tell you. You know we made surveys, found the foundation of the East River on both sides, also adopted plans.

Several loads of stone and shingles were to have been ordered the next day. But a The directors were divided in opinion as

And resolved to raise the money and be-

to which part of the bridge we should be-Some of the old fogies were for commencing with the foundation, and building

The more enterprising directors thought this would be a waste of valuable time. If the carriage way was finished first, people could use it to cross to New York, while we were building the foundation.

This led to a very deep scientific discus-The foundation men were mathematical. They asserted that nothing could be creaed without a foundation.

We upset that argument by referring as an illustration to the statements of the Washington correspondents. The advantages of the superstructure plan were eloquently urged.

The top of the bridge that was to be used would be completed first, and thrown open to the public, and it would serve as a shelter from the rain to the workmen while they were laying the foundation at the bot-

tom of the river. But it was impossible to convince some of the directors, and there was a tie vote on both motions, and the Board adjourned. You see we are at a dead lock. Nothing can be done until we come to some under-

standing at this point. I think we shall evidently come to some agreement. A committee is visiting Gowanus Canal and Bushwick Creek with a view of ascertaining how the bridges over those waters were constructed. The result of the observations will probably determine

In spite of my resolutions I still get

I wanted to bring about a cordial under-Bourbon Democracy of the Patch.

I think of joining the Green Seals my

What are their terms of admission? How much money constitutes a man of And does it matter how he makes his

I approve of the plan to raise a hundred stitution imposes upon him. And in all the stock, put me down as a subscriber for

Yours, festively, CORBY O'LANUS.